Î	J5DAACASC	Conference	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT C SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW	YORK	
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	.,	10 OD 15 (AZZII)
5	V.		18 CR 15 (AKH)
	EUGENE CASTELLE,		
6	Defendant		
7		x	
8 9			New York, N.Y. May 13, 2019 4:45 p.m.
10			
11	Before:		
12	HON. A	ALVIN K. HELLER:	STEIN,
13			District Judge
14		APPEARANCES	
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN		
16	United States Attor Southern District o		
17	HAGAN SCOTTEN JACOB FIDDELMAN Assistant United St	atos Attornov	
18	GERALD J. MCMAHON	ates Attorney	
19	Attorney for Defend	ant Castelle	
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1	(Case called)		
2	THE COURT: Be seated, please.		
3	We're now doing United States v. Eugene Castelle.		
4	For the government we have Hagan Scotten.		
5	MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, your Honor.		
6	THE COURT: And Jacob Fiddelman.		
7	MR. FIDDELMAN: Good afternoon.		
8	THE COURT: For the defendant, we have Gerald McMahon.		
9	MR. MCMAHON: Good afternoon.		
10	And I would like to		
11	THE COURT: And Cassandra Williams.		
12	MR. MCMAHON: She will be assisting me at trial.		
13	THE COURT: How do you do, Mr. Castelle?		
14	All right. So, let me first tell you that we will		
15	start on Tuesday, not Monday at ten o'clock. We'll pick the		
16	jury at that time.		
17	Have you submitted your particular requests of voir		
18	dire?		
19	MR. MCMAHON: Yes, your Honor.		
20	MR. FIDDELMAN: Yes, your Honor.		
21	THE COURT: And have you also submitted your requests		
22	for charge?		
23	MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, judge.		
24	MR. MCMAHON: Yes, judge.		
25	THE COURT: OK. I have to take up your several		

motions by Mr. Castelle and by the government in regard to in 1 2 limine motions. 3 Is there anything else we have to cover today? 4 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, your Honor. There's been a 5 superseding indictment mostly in the nature of a trial 6 indictment, so we would like to arraign the defendant on that 7 today if we can. 8 THE COURT: I don't think I have a copy. 9 MR. SCOTTEN: We'll bring up a copy, judge. 10 Mr. Castelle, kindly stand. 11 Are you Eugene Castelle, also known as "Boopsey". 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Have you read the superseding indictment 14 or had it read to you? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: Have you had a chance to discuss it with 17 your counsel? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: This is an indictment of the grand jury, 20 right? 21 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, judge. 22 THE COURT: How do you plead? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Not quilty, sir. 24 THE COURT: A plea of not guilty will be entered on 25 behalf of Mr. Castelle.

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OK. Do you want this superseder read to you by me?

MR. MCMAHON: No, judge. We will waive the public reading.

THE COURT: Tell me what's different about this.

MR. SCOTTEN: Not very much, judge. The order of the counts is different. Obviously, eliminates the counts that didn't pertain to this defendant. He was originally in a larger indictment. The one substantive change is the extortion count, now Count Two, has been changed from a conspiracy to commit extortion to an attempted extortion.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. SCOTTEN: Everything else --

THE COURT: -- racketeering conspiracy.

So, now Mr. Castelle has been arraigned.

What else do you have to do?

MR. SCOTTEN: I think you're right, your Honor. The primary matter is three pending motions in limine.

THE COURT: Why don't we start with Mr. Castelle's motions.

Mr. McMahon, I'll hear you.

MR. MCMAHON: Yes, your Honor.

The prior conviction of 2001, what's interesting is that the government wants to stop us from cross-examining

Mr. Lovaglio about a conviction from like around 2005 because it's too old but it wants to introduce on its own direct case

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without even on cross-examination, a 2001 conviction.

As I pointed out, judge, the length of time diminishes its probative value and the fact that it is an identical enterprise and identical racketeering acts is so difficult to get away from the argument of propensity. How is a jury going to think that he pled quilty in 2001 to being Lucchese, doing gambling and extortion and he is on trial here for being a Lucchese gambling and extortion?

THE COURT: Can you split the argument? That's the argument of motive plan and the case under 404(b).

MR. MCMAHON: Judge, I know that you can recite these those things but really, there is nothing about the 2012 to '18 RICO conspiracy now. There is different people than in 2001. The players are not the same. As your Honor saw, the extortion is not even an extortion conspiracy. It is an attempted extortion by my client alone of breach. And your Honor heard that that involved two meetings where he supposedly went there and said to Mr. Romano, I got a piece of paper. That was it. So, there's no Lucchese or anything behind him involved in that because it's not a conspiracy count. It's a standalone attempted extortion and there are no others that are in the indictment.

So, I just think, judge, yes, there is the Second Circuit has said that they have an inclusionary approach but that's just, there's no way that a jury would hear that and

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then not say, well, of course, he did it. He did it then.

THE COURT: Mr. Scotten.

MR. SCOTTEN: So, first off, your Honor, in terms of the age of the conviction, 2001 is not unduly old. You've seen It's the same age as the conviction your Honor the cases. admitted as to Mr. Zancocchio in the previous incident which was very similar, both racketeering acts, the same enterprise, the same type of acts on trial.

I think your Honor was right then but it's even more obviously, your Honor, is right now. Clearly a jury can acquit somebody even if there is proof they are prior members of the same enterprise and there's conviction to that effect because the jury acquitted Mr. Zancocchio. Even leaving aside the case law, we know factually that Mr. McMahon is wrong about that. think that this is more of a side note. We're actually agreeing that Lovaglio's 2004 --

THE COURT: Let's not talk about Lovaglio until we reach Lovaglio.

Anything more to tell me about --

MR. SCOTTEN: Yes. This is a conviction for racketeering with the same enterprise, committing the same acts. It goes not only to the 404(b) purposes your Honor hit but also to direct proof of the charged conspiracy. Mr. McMahon is wrong about the extortion count, not that that It would be come in under racketeering because the

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defendant, as your Honor heard, tried to extort Mr. Romano by saying you're with the Lucchese family and saying that he was with the Lucchese family. So, it also is relevant to the extortion count.

THE COURT: 404(b)(2) provides that the admitted use in a criminal case, the evidence may be admissible for another purpose such as proving motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, absence of a state or lack of access. I think it satisfies those conditions and therefore, I rule that the prior conviction is relevant.

Now, what are you going to say about that prior conviction? Are you going to produce it? What are you going to say about it?

MR. SCOTTEN: Your Honor, I expect we'll introduce the Certificate of Conviction. We've provided the defendant with an exhibit that's a redacted portion of his allocution in the indictment. So, we'll read-in that portion of the allocution where he admits to the racketeering enterprise charged in Count One of that indictment. We'll show the portion of the indictment that stays that racketeering enterprise was the Lucchese family. Then we'll do the portion of the allocution where he admits the gambling and extortion predicates and we've also redacted the indictments so it doesn't show all the other things that he did not admit to. So, we'll put before the jury just those things.

THE COURT: Have you gone over these proofs with Mr --1 2 MR. SCOTTEN: I think he's seen the redacted versions. 3 THE COURT: I think you can try to work it out 4 together. 5 MR. SCOTTEN: We will, judge. 6 THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. McMahon, on that point? 7 MR. MCMAHON: No, your Honor. THE COURT: The second point you make is that the 8 9 expert on an overnight crime is John Corrilo should not 10 testify. 11 MR. MCMAHON: Your Honor, I know that at the first 12 trial you had the government bifurcate his, testimony fact 13 witness and expert witness. But, your Honor, I mean, if you 14 actually look at what the government is calling him for, it is 15 really not the subject. It is not required. It is not a proper 701, 702, 703. He is basically saying I see him go to a 16 17 Lucchese club. I see him go to a Mafia funeral, wedding, a 18 Mafia this. You can be an ordinary citizen in the city of New York and fully understand that. You don't need an expert. 19 20 What's even more troublesome --21 THE COURT: I don't know that the expert is going to

THE COURT: I don't know that the expert is going to testify about specific pieces of evidence. That's for the jury. I think what Mr. Scotten wants to do is to have an expert to testify about the way that organized crime families are structured.

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Why don't you tell us, Mr. Scotten, what you do intend to use Mr. Corrillo.

MR. SCOTTEN: Your Honor is correct. We do in this case also intend to have Mr. Corrillo explain certain terms on wiretaps unlike the previous trial.

THE COURT: For example?

MR. SCOTTEN: For example, what does the term "red figure" mean? "Red figure" in a gambling operation is a term used between the bookmaker and his runners. And it's a sort of a temporary debt they accumulate that they then have to pay back before the runner can profit. It is, as your Honor can gather, more complex than that which is why we need an expert to explain it.

THE COURT: As long as you don't link it to any particular evidence in the case you can do that.

MR. SCOTTEN: Well, so we were going to do is to play a wiretap recording and then say, not say what's going on hear but, say, Special Agent Corrillo, did you hear the term "put in a beef", what does that mean?

THE COURT: You are not going to do that.

MR. SCOTTEN: We can have him define terms but you don't want to us play recordings with him on the stand.

THE COURT: All right.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCOTTEN: And the other thing we were planning on having him do --

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THE COURT: You can do the description of what the term is and what the gambling operation does but you can't link it to specific evidence and you can't play wiretaps.

MR. SCOTTEN: So, if we do that, your Honor, you prefer us to play the wiretaps later with --

THE COURT: Relevant independently, it's different.

MR. SCOTTEN: They are in many case, it's the defendant or one of his co-conspirators discussing the gambling operations.

THE COURT: I don't want you to do that. I don't want the expert to tell the jury how to reason about the evidence in this case. The witness is giving expert testimony structurally. OK. Clear?

MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, your Honor.

Although, I would suggest he is allowed to testify about facts in the case. When a ballistics expert testifies about ballistics he doesn't just say here is how guns work. says I compared shell casings to the marks on this gun. My conclusion is they match

THE COURT: That's a different issue. We are not going to do that.

MR. SCOTTEN: OK. So I understand that he can testify about all the general structure in terms of using in the case but don't put on, what he testifying as an expert, don't put on specific recordings with him.

1 | THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCOTTEN: Understood, judge.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. McMahon?

MR. MCMAHON: Judge, on the last thing on expertise, I don't know if he has ever been qualified as an expert in gambling. Being an expert on gambling --

THE COURT: For the central aspect of the crime families, every incident or expiration deals with the gambling operation that's tied to loan sharking. It all works together and he can testify to that effect.

All right. Now, Lovaglio.

The government put on Lovaglio. Doesn't like some of the things that came out of Lovaglio. So, how should we deal with that?

MR. MCMAHON: I have read the direct and cross-examination of Lovaglio both by Ms. Macedonio and Mr. Meringolo. I can assure the Court that I will not be anywhere near as lengthy on cross-examination. I fully understand the parameters that your Honor drew during the trial and I will certainly abide by that with regard to domestic violence and the like.

So, I don't know that we need an advanced ruling on the issue. Your Honor is perfectly capable of keeping counsel in line to what is the appropriate cross-examination. And as I say, I certainly --

THE COURT: Well, I prefer that way but let's see what Mr. Scotten has in mind.

MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, judge. So, to start with why we think we need an advance ruling.

THE COURT: Just give me the specific issues.

MR. SCOTTEN: OK. Well, the first thing, judge, is I think your Honor should grant our motion in all the areas where it's unopposed by Mr. Pascal. We named about 15 things that we thought were appropriate to exclude as cross-examination and Mr. Castelle responded to five of them.

THE COURT: I can't rule on that until I know what the direct testimony is going to be. The issue comes up with what's impeachable, and that is what we're talking about.

MR. SCOTTEN: Absolutely, your Honor. And of course, if Lovaglio says something specific and one of these things specifically rebuts it, we've opened the door and it comes in. But assuming he doesn't ever talk about, for example, getting bail in 2015 when he was arrested in the state case, we don't think that comes up.

THE COURT: Well, is there an allegation that he lied?

MR. SCOTTEN: About that bail, no. No, judge.

THE COURT: So, the only aspect that comes in is his credibility.

MR. MCMAHON: Your Honor, one of the key points in my response in my opposition with the government's application is

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the relation between Lovaglio and his handlers, both with the NYPD and federal agencies. As the Supreme Court has made clear, in Kyles v. Whitley, the integrity of an investigation is clearly proper fodder for cross-examination. The second Circuit as upheld that principle.

The bias of Mr. Lovaglio to favor these law enforcement agencies, the flip side of that, judge, is here is a guy in 2015, he gets arrested. He has prior violent felony convictions. He is under indictment. He gets arrested and he is released ROR with the intervention of law enforcement.

So, what they are basically telling --

THE COURT: That's a law enforcement investigative technique. I don't think it should come in.

MR. SCOTTEN: So, I could go down the other ones pretty quickly, judge.

MR. MCMAHON: Your Honor, the bias of him to favor a police, his law enforcement handlers and they in turn giving him, it's not just credibility as bias. Bias is a proper subject, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't think that proves the -- released on ROR, that was New York Police Department, wasn't it?

MR. SCOTTEN: It was, judge.

MR. MCMAHON: Only because the agents stepped in and said he's our quy. Help him out. Let me him go.

MR. SCOTTEN: I'm sure --

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1 THE COURT: Let's not argue back and forth. 2 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, judge. THE COURT: You can try to persuade me again after the 3 direct case but I'm not inclined to allow it. 4 5 MR. MCMAHON: Very well, judge. 6 The next one, judge, is a 1985 drug MR. SCOTTEN: 7 trafficking conviction. It's 34-years-old. It does not directly go to credibility. I understand that he was smuggling 8 9 drugs. There's always some element of deceit in smuggling. 10 was doing it wearing a military uniform. I think the prejudicial effect far outweighs the probative value given his 11 old age and the fact that a lot of lies to ask him about, I 12 13 don't think there is any need to go into a 34-year-old drug --14 THE COURT: 34-years-old? 15 MR. SCOTTEN: Yes, judge, 1985 conviction. 16 THE COURT: Doesn't that seem to be too old. 17 MR. MCMAHON: Judge, it's not the conviction. I don't care about the conviction. I care about the deceptiveness of 18 this individual who would literally trash the uniform of the 19 20 United States armed services of which both Mr. Scotten and I 21 are proud veterans. Lovaglio deliberately used a military 22 uniform on multiple occasions to traffic kilos of cocaine from

Florida to New York. That kind of deception is a diabolical

emphasized by the fact that it occurred 34 years ago when he

deception using the uniform in that fashion and isn't

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some kind of business.

Conference

was a 25 or 28-year-old individual. He wasn't 15. He was in his mid 20s, if not later. And he is taking advantage of a uniform in a calculated way that is the clearest indication of deception that I've ever seen, your Honor. THE COURT: How do you deal with six underlined "B"? This is more than ten years old. MR. MCMAHON: Judge, in the same way that we deal with it on my 2001 conviction. If it's admissible for other purposes it's not banned by that particular rule. In this case --THE COURT: But it's a substantive aspect of the case. This one isn't. This is collateral. MR. MCMAHON: Judge, I am not introducing the conviction. I am introducing the fact that he used military uniforms to disguise and cover the trafficking of kilos of cocaine. I don't care about conviction. THE COURT: How did he move the cocaine? MR. MCMAHON: He had it in cars and had them driven by guys wearing uniforms, military uniforms. How much more deceitful can you get? THE COURT: I think that's too far away and that's too prejudice in its own right. I rule that it can't be used. MR. SCOTTEN: The next issue, judge, is the various

crimes Lovaglio committed while he was in Fort Dix starting

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2 MR. SCOTTEN: Fairly recent. They're from 2004 3 through 2011. The problem is none of them, there are no

THE COURT: How long ago was that?

conviction and none of them have any bearing on deceit.

THE COURT: They are just bad acts.

MR. SCOTTEN: Just bad acts, judge.

MR. MCMAHON: They're bad acts that are admitted by the government and witness. So, the fact that there isn't a conviction speaks more to the lack of the government's willingness to punish crime by its cooperators than it does to allowing this particular individual to escape cross.

(Pause)

THE COURT: I am going to reserve on that,

Mr. McMahon. This is either going to be redundant or too far
afield or too given to digression. But it depends on the
dynamics of the trial. I can't really rule now.

MR. SCOTTEN: The next one, judge, and we have two left and I think we do want an advanced ruling on this. The reason we have to ask is -

THE COURT: Just tell me what the issue is.

MR. SCOTTEN: This business of Mr. Lovaglio shooting at a car which he maintains was not occupied but which there are notes from prior debriefing sessions where the agents seem to have --

THE COURT: What's this got to do with credibility?

MR. MCMAHON: He lied. Your Honor, the government stipulated at the last trial that Lovaglio told the agents that there was somebody in the car when he shot at it. So, what it goes to the credibility, got on the stand and lied when the government — he said, A, he didn't do it and, B, he didn't tell the agents that.

THE COURT: We're dealing with a collateral fact and the shooting overshadows everything else. I think it's excluded.

MR. SCOTTEN: Just for record, your Honor, that is not the stipulation of the prior trial.

THE COURT: I think that's excluded.

MR. SCOTTEN: Thank you, judge.

THE COURT: What else, Mr. Scotten?

MR. SCOTTEN: The last issue is the one that

Mr. McMahon started with which is his issue of cooperating with

law enforcement and we have no problem with the general idea

that he gets to cross-examine him on, didn't you cooperate with

law enforcement for many years? What is not admissible are the

following acts, many of which your Honor already moved in are

admissible. My receipt of bail from a state court judge --

THE COURT: Didn't I already rule on that?

MR. SCOTTEN: You did. Lovaglio's unsuccessful requests to have his cooperation agreement have different terms in it which is not granted has no bearing.

1 THE COURT: I agree. MR. SCOTTEN: Lovaglio's inquiry with this NYPD 2 3 detective who was handling him about some investigation in New 4 Jersey in which Lovaglio was never charged, I think the 5 implication is he is looking for a favor but there's no actual evidence of that either that he --6 7 THE COURT: Where is the federal involvement? 8 MR. SCOTTEN: I'm not aware of any one, judge. 9 THE COURT: If there is no federal involvement, it is 10 not going to be admitted. 11 MR. SCOTTEN: The fact that Lovaglio later sued the 12 same detective, this is the ongoing suit your Honor heard 13 about. 14 THE COURT: We are not getting into it. 15 MR. SCOTTEN: Thank you, your Honor. Judge, can I be heard on these before --16 MR. MCMAHON: 17 THE COURT: OK. Let's take them each one at a time. 18 MR. MCMAHON: Your Honor, Lovaglio is the main witness against Mr. Castelle as he was the main witness against 19 20 Cammarrota and Zancocchio. To say that the fact, what 21 Mr. Lovaglio has done is over a period of 20 years. He has 22 committed some of the most numerous and serious violent 23 felonies and crimes, crimes which would have landed most people

in jail for 40 or 50 years. He has spent less than ten years

or so in jail ten or 11 years and he has done that by

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manipulating the criminal justice system, both state and federal.

By going in to cooperate and pretending that, I am going to be a good citizen. I've seen the light. I want to help you out. I want to help you get criminals. And then he goes back out and commits crime. He gets caught again. goes and cooperates with a different agency.

THE COURT: He may have honest sincerity and such.

MR. MCMAHON: Why can't I probe that? I think he's a flatout liar and he manipulated those agencies.

THE COURT: The different circumstances and generally speaking someone who promises and doesn't deliver on the promise is not necessarily a liar.

MR. MCMAHON: True enough. But that's not Lovaglio. He has a demonstrated record of making a promise to law enforcement and within a blink of an eye going out and breaking a promise. If you do it often enough, judge, we can, a reasonable jury could infer that that guy never had any intention of following that promise when he made it.

THE COURT: Mr. McMahon, I can't anticipate now how this is going to come up and all that's going to come up. is going to be a trial, the issue involving Mr. Castelle. Lovaglio is an important interest and his testimony can be impeached or his credibility and his bias. But at a certain point Lovaglio's inquisition will take over the trial and be a

trial of Lovaglio. This is not a trial of Lovaglio. It's a trial of Eugene Castelle. I am not going to make rulings on all these points but I intend to keep this a trial of Mr. Castelle, not a trial of Lovaglio.

MR. MCMAHON: Understood, judge.

MR. SCOTTEN: I think those are all the specific points that your Honor --

THE COURT: I think I'd better just take this up and see how the direct of this goes with the admonition I just gave and deal with it as we go.

MR. SCOTTEN: Your Honor, if that your ruling, I would ask that to the -- the Court say now that to the extent

Mr. McMahon tries to argue in summation the government hid all these things from the jury, the Court would be willing to provide an instruction saying that it wasn't clear if these are admissible. Unfortunately, at the last trial the government -- by defense counsel for not bringing all this up on direct.

THE COURT: You did not object?

MR. SCOTTEN: No, but we will, judge.

THE COURT: OK. One of the problems at the last trial is the government didn't object.

MR. SCOTTEN: I've heard, your Honor.

THE COURT: If the government is not going to object, then I am not going to rule against them.

MR. SCOTTEN: Understood, judge.

	J5DAACASC Conference
1	THE COURT: You can object during the openings. You
2	can object during the closings. You can object during the
3	course of the trial. OK. Are we finished?
4	MR. SCOTTEN: I think so, judge.
5	MR. MCMAHON: Yes, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: You know how I pick a jury, right,
7	Mr. McMahon?
8	MR. MCMAHON: Yes, judge.
9	MR. SCOTTEN: I remember from the last time, yes,
10	judge.
11	THE COURT: See you Tuesday at ten.
12	(Adjourned)
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